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Journal of Numismatic

..... *Fine Arts*



NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

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| | | B55. | Walpole Press: Roman Empresses. Sabina to Constantia. 573 p. 1899. \$20.00 |
| | | B56. | Ward, John: Greek Coins and Their Parent Cities. xxxi + 464 p. 22 pl. 1902. \$60.00 |

EDITORIAL

A new location for our coins and antiquities — enlarged with more pleasant surroundings—seemed to suggest that a new approach to our coin lists was in order. For a long time we felt that some American coin house that specialized in collector-oriented numismatic items should attempt a monthly Journal — with cogent articles, pertinent news items and nice coins and artifacts for sale.

This precedent-making volume one, is the result of this feeling. We strongly hope that this first issue will be to your liking. We know that it can stand improvement and we are determined to do everything in our power to follow the constructive suggestions you, the readers, submit. We solicit, not only your subscriptions, but also articles, questions and recommendations.

The name of this Journal was used by my good friend and one of the world's outstanding numismatists, Mr. Edward Gans. Many of the more advanced collectors will recall the excellent priced catalogues and sales that he offered. It is this high quality that we wish to emulate.

The varied articles included in this issue should hopefully motivate our readership to join in the proliferation of numismatic knowledge. It is further hoped that some of the coins and artifacts offered at fixed prices will find their ways into the collections of as many readers as possible.

JOEL L. MALTER
Encino, California



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THE STORY OF MONEY

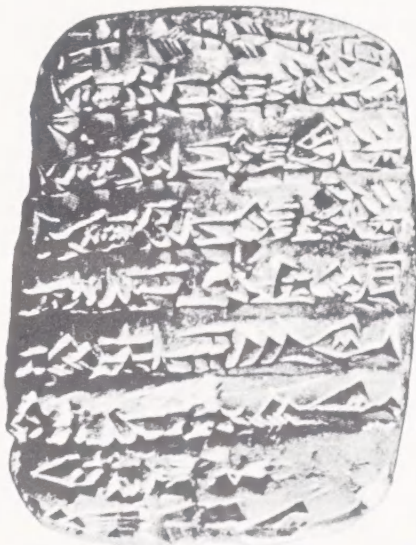
by Wiley Westerfield

THE AGE OF COMMODITY MONEY

Coins play a very important part in our lives. By definition, coins are objects of metal of a standard weight, stamped with a representation guaranteeing their weight and value. It might be interesting to take a trip back through the years and follow the development of coinage.

Long before the appearance of metallic coinage ancient man transacted all daily trade by the direct exchange of one article for another. About 4000 B. C. the Sumerians of ancient Mesopotamia knew how to make use of silver, copper and other metals. This has been established through recent excavations in that region. Their metal work was very remarkable. They also made use of ivory, fine stone and precious woods. In addition the Sumerians were skillful in agriculture. They raised great crops of grain and vegetables and kept domestic animals. All of these many products were used as barter.

A great many records of Sumerian businessmen testify to the remarkable height their commerce reached before 3000 B. C. Men signed receipts, accounts, bills and notes. They were all inscribed on clay tablets; the chief source of knowledge of this early type of civilization. It has also been learned from tablets, that money was loaned at 20 to 33½% interest as was regulated by law.



Clay Due Bill of Babylonia
25th Century B.C.

So extensive was the Sumerian trade that their merchants began trade with other civilizations. Caravans traveled across the Mesopotamian trade routes, a thousand miles of mountains and desert, into India. Others took the tortuous overland journey to distant China or West to the Kingdom of the Lydians. Frail cargo-laden craft followed the coast lines of Asia and sailed from island to island across the Mediterranean.

As trade grew they placed agents in these far away lands. These representatives made use of letters of credit and salesmen would travel for hundreds of miles. Although coinage was not yet employed, commerce was carried on successfully through barter.

The Egyptians also became quite industrious. They were able to grow more crops than they could use themselves and were in a position to exchange their surplus for copper mined in Northern Arabia and on the island of Cyprus. They also imported wood from Syria, spices and incense from India.

THE AGE OF COINAGE

Ancient man had developed a wide trade by the seventh century B. C. that was truly international. As business grew, the problems grew and arguments arose over the value of goods. The logical answer was the creation of a means of exchange, universally recognized, but small in size. In the seventh century B. C. the merchants of Lydia, located in what is now Western Turkey, struck the first coinage. Later the state took over the minting of coins. Commerce was manipulated on a larger scale than ever. The coins began to move freely in the markets all over the ancient world.

The use of coins quickly spread to the Ionian Greek cities of Asia Minor and to the Greek mainland. Aegina was the site of the first European Mint. Silver coins of Aegina, bearing the likeness of a turtle, were first struck within twenty to fifty years after those of Lydia and continued to be issued for more than four centuries. Most of the Greek City states such as Athens and Corinth struck prolific coinages for centuries.

In the Roman period, the emperors used their coins as a system of mass propaganda. Roman Imperial coinage was designed to enhance the prestige of the ruler, to keep alive tradition, to publicize current events, to proclaim military victories, and to conceal defeats.



Stater of Lydia
Seventh Century B.C.



Stater of Aegina
480 - 431 B.C.



Stater of Elis
340 B.C.



Byzantine Solidus
Issued by Michael III
842 - 867 A.D.



United States Colonial
Pine Tree Shilling
1652



United States Large Cent
1795

THE AGE OF PAPER MONEY

Through the years as trade became easier, people traded more. Huge sums of coins changed hands and had to be carried or sent from one place to another. Such transfers became increasingly cum-

bersome and the danger of loss or robbery prevailed. Thus, the need for paper money arose. Records show as early as 1273 A. D. the Chinese issued notes printed on mulberry paper. Each was stamped with the emperor's seal and signed by his treasurers.

In Europe, use of paper money grew out of the use of letters of credit. Letters of credit were used as an insurance against robbers and were generally issued by a bank and addressed to another bank in a different city or foreign country. Paper money, as well as coins, has continued to be accepted in exchange for goods and services, greatly increasing the ease of trade. It can be said that money is an artificial but necessary social invention and with each new money form, economic transactions have been speeded up.

THE AGE OF THE CHECKBOOK

The story of banking is closely connected with the story of money. The Mesopotamian priests, in the second century B. C., guarded the treasures of the church, in the temples. Gradually, they started the same service for the merchants. This primitive bank fulfilled one of the basic functions of today's banks by taking money and safeguarding it.

During the Middle Ages, people began to carry notes for their coins. Travelers gave their coins to goldsmiths, who in return gave a note which could be used as money. The goldsmith discovered that all deposits were not called back at the same time. Thus, they could extend credit and the second function of banks developed.

The third function of banking came from the old money-changers who exchanged one kind of coin for another and charged a normal service charge for their services. They carried on their business on a bench or table in the market place.

Banks are in the business of borrowing, lending, exchanging and caring for money. Today millions of people have money in the banks. If you wish to pay someone for their products or for services, you may issue them a check against your deposits. The check is an order to the bank requesting it to pay money out of your account.

MONEY OF THE FUTURE

The next stage of money development may be the checkless state. This will involve use of the "money key" or the "universal credit card" or similar device, combined with input mechanisms and nationwide credit information systems which will permit instantaneous electronic adjustment of bank debit and credit balances at the moment a financial transaction occurs. As this stage of money evolves, checks and currency may become obsolete.

THE COINAGE OF CORINTH AND HER COLONIES

by Joel L. Malter

Years ago when it was possible to obtain ancient Greek coins in large quantities at comparatively low prices by today's standards, the collections of Greek coins were developed along comprehensive representative lines. All one has to do is peruse the auction catalogues of such sales as the Pozzi and Lockett Collections to see how vast and virtually complete such collections were. But in the present era, even with unlimited funds at his disposal, the collector just doesn't have offered to him with minimal competition, coins in all metals issued by the great Greek cities in Italy and Sicily. Nor is he offered the four or five centuries of important coinages from the Greek mainland high-lighted by the city-states of Thebes, Athens, Corinth and Elis. The rare and historically important coinages of the Greek Middle East, the coins of Phoenicia, Persia, Bactria and North Africa which usually rounded out the typical "classical collections" of the first half of this century, are only collected today by specialist collectors.

In the long run, the collector who specializes his collection to a specific area or type, probably learns more history and thereby offers more original numismatic information to the Academic community than the type of a collector who collected a coin here and a coin there — the type of collector who followed the universally popular way of collecting Greek coins in the past. With the storehouse of numismatics so vast in the ancient Greek world alone, the idea of specializing seems to make the best sense of all. Although this may sound like a rationalization in order to lead into a brief discussion of the coinage of Corinth, this same theme will probably be a main focus throughout the life of the *JOURNAL OF NUMISMATIC FINE ARTS*. The age of specialization is rife throughout the modern world, and it is certainly a convenient way to collect ancient coins on today's competitive market.

Rarities exist in every "run" of ancient numismatics. And, obviously, rarities fetch higher prices because of the inherent competition for such pieces. But those who collect coin "runs" that are off the beaten track, are generally those who recognize as rare issues, those coins that are passed over by the collector with only an ephemeral interest in such a coin. A good example of how this phenomenon occurs, is through a brief look at the coins of Corinth and her colonies.

Most collectors of ancient coins are familiar with the beautiful issues of Corinth. Most collections boast of at least one specimen with the vibrant, flying

steed, Pegasus and the ever lovely head of Pallas Athena. This coupling of the most famous Greek mythological creature with the most famous of the Greek goddesses is a compelling reason for people to be attracted to the coins of Corinth. Yet with just a bit more attention paid to them, the coins of this series offer a geographical and historical bonanza to the astute collector.

Like the issues from ancient Athens, the Corinthian series offers some very interesting contrasts in art style from the very earliest incuse issues to the famous issues sometimes known as the "Colts" of the Hellenic-Hellenistic World. The bonus that is offered to collectors of the Corinthian series lies in the fact that the city state of Corinth issued coins for her colonial empire. These colonial issues are usually very clearly marked and although none of the colonies produced more specimens of coins than the mother city, most of the colonial issues cost less than the coins from Corinth proper. And the really very rare colonial issues are obtainable for prices

KEY TO PLATE

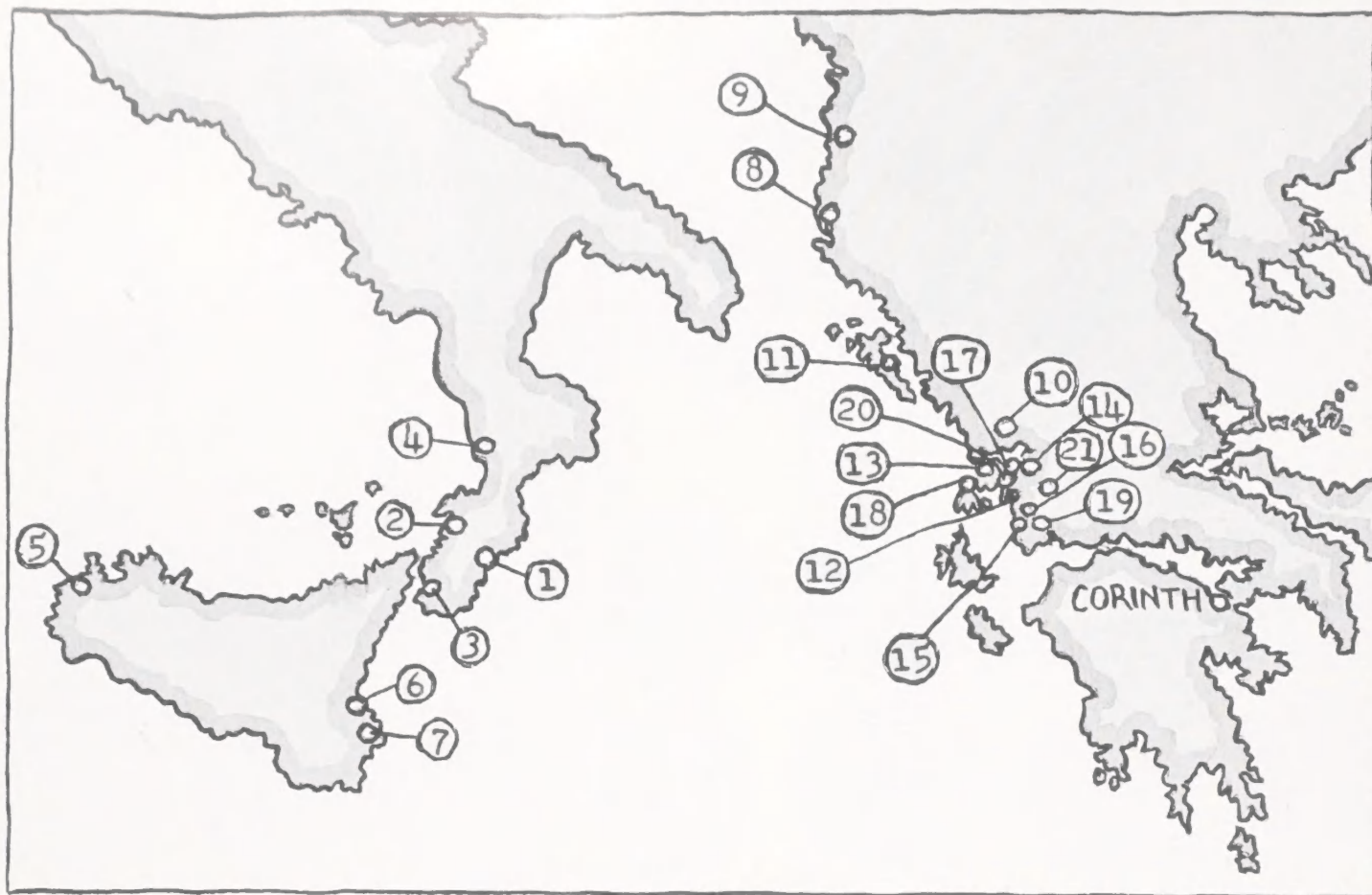
- A. Corinth, c. 430 B.C. Ravel 698
- B. Corinth, 338-300 B.C. BMC 225
- C. Corinth, 300-243 B.C. BMC 404
- D. Corinth, 430-350 B.C. SNG Lockett 2040
- E. Corinth, 430-350 B.C. Ravel 801
- F. Corinth, c. 400 B.C. Ravel 403
- G. Corinth, 400-350 B.C. Cammann 36
Alphabetical listing of colonial
issues that are illustrated on the plate.
- H. Alyzia, 350-250 B.C. BMC 4, unlisted symbol
- I. Ambracia, c. 400 B.C. BMC XXIX, 11
- J. Ambracia, 432-324 B.C. BMC 12
- K. Anactorium, 350-300 B.C. BMC 1,
unpublished muling
- L. Anactorium, 350-300 B.C. BMC XXXI, 14
- M. Anactorium, 350-300 B.C. BMC 24
- N. Argos, 350-270 B.C. BMC 14
- O. Argos, 350-270 B.C. BMC 9
- P. Coronta, 300-250 B.C. BMC 1
- Q. Dyrrhachii in Illyricum, 350-300 B.C.
Cammann 23
- R. Echinus, 300-250 B.C. BMC 1
- S. Epirus, 432-324 B.C. BMC 28
- T. Leontini, 350-300 B.C. BMC 1
- U. Locri, 350-268 B.C. BMC XXIV, 4
- V. Leucus, c. 300 B.C. unpublished?
- W. Metropolis in Acarnania, 300-250 B.C. BMC 1
- X. Syracuse, 306-289 B.C. BMC 14
- Y. Syracuse, 344-317 B.C. BMC 3
- Z. Thyrrheium, 350-300 B.C. BMC 10

References used:

- 1. British Museum Catalogue, Corinth
- 2. Cammann, The Symbols on Staters of Corinthian Type
- 3. Ravel, Les Poulains de Corinth
- 4. Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Lockett



CORINTH AND HER COLONIES



BRUTTII:

1. Locri 350-268 B.C.
2. Medma (Mesma) 350-300 B.C.
3. Rhegium 350-300 B.C.
4. Terina c. 325 B.C.

SICILY:

5. Eryx c. 344 B.C.?
6. Leontini c. 344 B.C.?
7. Syracuse c. 344?-289 B.C.

ILLYRIA:

8. Apollonia c. 350 B.C.
9. Epidamnus Dyrrachium

EPIRUS:

10. Ambracia c. 480-238 B.C.

CORCYRA:

11. 338-229 B.C.

ACARNANIA:

12. Alyzia 350-250 B.C.
13. Anactorium 500-250 B.C.
14. Argos Amphiloichicum 350-270 B.C.
15. Astacus 350 B.C.
16. Coronta 300-250 B.C.
17. Echinus 300-250 B.C.
18. Leucus 500-250 B.C.
19. Metropolis 300-250 B.C.
20. Thyrrheium 350-167 B.C.
21. Stratos

far less than their scarcity warrants. The reasons behind this are simply supply and demand. It is quite possible that if a sufficient number of readers of this article decide to collect the series, then the prices will change back to a more logical relationship.

Besides the distinction of having colonial issues, the Corinthian series was also one of the most prolific users of symbols in the ancient world. While some of the symbols are small and unobtrusive, others are quite dominant and add much to the charm of the coinage. The symbolism was not confined to the coins of Corinth alone. Her colonies used them as well.

The most important location for the identifying symbol was on the obverse of the coin. A letter or monogram identifying the city of issue was located between the legs of Pegasus. On some colonial is-

ues, especially those of Syracuse in Sicily, the obverse die was the one with Pallas, and the symbol, frequently a triskeles, was located below Pegasus on the coin's reverse. Some colonies, including Syracuse, spelled out the entire name of the colony. (Coins "G", "J", and "Y" provide examples of this.)

Rather than using the letter "K" of Kappa for the issues from the Corinth mint, the archaic symbol which looked much like an elongated modern "Q" was employed. However, the Lambda "Λ" was used for Leucus; the Alpha "Α" for Ambrasia and so on. The British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins, the volume on Corinth, edited by Barclay Head, provides the details of these abbreviations. A handy guide to the symbols used in conjunction with the head of Pallas is the American Numismatic Society's publication:

Jean B. Cammann, THE SYMBOLS ON STAT-

ERS OF CORINTHIAN TYPE, Numismatic Notes and Monograms No. 53, New York, 1932.

Cammann lists 138 different symbols from Ache-
loos to Zeus, and there are undoubtedly some other
symbols that were unknown forty years ago. (Of
the first seven coins in the accompanying plate that
were struck in Corinth, each has a different symbol
or symbols. These symbols range from animals to
human and mythological figures. Some of the other
symbols shown on the plate include wearing apparel
such as helmets; military equipment such as a shield,
and astronomical symbols such as the star and
thunderbolt. A far-reaching goal for the collector,
would be to see how many different symbols one
could compile in the Corinthian series.)

Besides the symbols and different colonial mints,
and to read up on the history of Corinth and how
she acquired her empire is quite a story in its own
right, one could also collect the different postures of
Pegasus. On some issues, the winged horse is flying;
in others, he is standing or grazing, and upon rare
occasion, he is having his hoof repaired by the
local blacksmith as the very rare specimen "I"
shows.

Of the twenty-six coins illustrated here, seven
were issued by Corinth, one very rare coin was is-
sued by the town of Alyzia. (The BMC lists seven
types from Alyzia.) There are two coins from Am-
brasia, a rather common colony, but in the case of

the "blacksmith coin", a very rare issue. Anactor-
ium, another common colony, has three representa-
tives in this collection. Coin "K" is apparently an
unpublished muling of the particular obverse and
reverse on this specimen. There are two rather
common coins from Argos Amphiloichicum, coins
"N" and "O". Perhaps the sixteenth coin from the
town of Coronta is the rarest issue in this small
collection. Only one specimen is listed by Head,
and one can assume that those towns with a very
limited issue were simply too poor to support full-
fledged colonial status and had to fall back on the
issues from the main mint. This is probably also
true of the single issue from Echinus, "R" and
Metropolis, see coin "W", but one wonders about
this theory when applied to coin "T", an issue
from Leontini. This coin is also known in only one
type, yet Leontini was a well-established city in
Sicily. More than likely, though, it was experiencing
a very low ebb in its history during this period in
the late fourth century before Christ. (It is in fol-
lowing up some of these interesting problem areas
that the specialist collector can add to the knowl-
edge of history by researching such provocative
areas.)

The other coins in this group are from such
colonies as Epirus, Locri, Leucus, Syracuse and
Thyrrheum. Of the eighteen colonial issues listed
here, fourteen of the twenty colonies listed in the
BMC are represented.

PRIVATE OR TERRITORIAL GOLD COINS OF THE UNITED STATES

by A. Kosoff

In this day of concocted coinage, much of which
cannot be used as currency, it is refreshing to take
a look at real money, money created for the basic
purpose which existed more than 2500 years ago
when coinage was invented in Lydia. The purpose?
To fill the need as a medium of exchange.

The special group with which we are concerned
truly represents money of necessity, emergency
money if you will and we go back only a little
more than a century and we stay in the United
States. We are considering the Pioneer Gold Coin-
age of the United States, often called Private or
Territorial Coins, private because they were struck
or initiated during the period before California, from
whence most of these pieces originated, became a
state. In 1849 it was the Territory of California and
it was in that year that the flow of Territorial
Coinage swelled.

We must go back, however, to 1830 to witness
the birth of the Private Coinage. It all began in
Georgia when Templeton Reid minted \$2.00, \$5.00
and \$10.00 gold pieces. All are rare. Reid later
moved to San Francisco and the only one specimen
of his coinage known is in the mint collection.

In the same year, Chirstopher Bechtler and his

son, Augustus, opened shop in Rutherfordton, North
Carolina, then the center of the gold producing
area of the United States. The difficulty of dealing
in gold dust and the distance to the Philadelphia
Mint prompted the elder Bechtler to consider the
idea of coining the gold. A number of varieties of
C. Bechtler and A. Bechtler coins exist and this
series may be the subject of another paper another
day.

Now that California has emerged as the number
one state in the nation, it is difficult to look back at
it as a comparatively unimportant acquisition from
Mexico as a result of the treaty ending the Mexican
War. Certainly, California had a sea port at San
Francisco, but that was a long, long way from the
seat of our Federal Government. Indeed, six months
of dangerous travel by covered wagon through hos-
tile Indian territory magnified this significance. Yet
hardy pioneers conquered these hazards and settled
in the new territory. A need for coinage grew ever
more keen especially when in 1846, it was decreed
that "all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts
and sums of money accruing or becoming due to
the United States, and also all sums due for postage
or otherwise, to the General Post Office department,
shall be paid in gold or silver coin only."

Circulating in daily commerce, one would find gold coins of Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico as well as the "silver dollars" of Spain, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Central America, Bolivia and France. These coins had been used in the Eastern United States for many years and, in fact, had been declared legal tender in this country since 1834. This law was of great help in facilitating every-day commerce, especially when the Act of 1846 made hard money a must. Then, migration was a trickle and newcomers were assimilated with reasonable convenience. This isolated frontier was quiet, unimportant, until one day — the 24th of January, 1848 — James Marshall, a partner of Captain John Sutter, discovered gold at Sutter's Lumber Mill.

Suddenly the scene changed, the trickle of migrants became a flood. Where to house them, how to feed and clothe them, sanitary conditions, hospitals, doctors, medicines, schools — all became problems beyond imagination! Everything required for sustenance became rare. The law of supply and demand defies repeal.

Difficult and time-consuming, importation through the port of San Francisco could be accomplished. Foodstuffs, machinery, cloth, tools, etc., came aboard ships. Not so fast! The law of 1846 called for hard money in payment of customs duties. The old gold and silver coins which had been ample were now nowhere to be found. Everyone hoarded in order to pay government obligations.

Frustration and anxiety prevailed. Gold dust was not acceptable for duty payments until Governor Mason authorized the Custom House to accept it on deposit at the rate of \$10.00 per ounce, redeemable within 60 days by the payment of gold or silver coins. This helped release much of the supplies, but it could only delay the inevitable. Where would hard money be obtained for redemption purposes? If not redeemed, the dust would be forfeited at \$10.00 per ounce even though its true value was between \$16.00 and \$18.00. Speculators holding coins would buy the dust at auction for \$6.00 to \$8.00 per ounce. They could afford to send it to Philadelphia for assaying at a big profit.

The situation became desperate, tempers and patience grew thin. The need for coinage became ever more acute. Hearings and meetings were being held, petitions and appeals were made and denied. Even the slight relief from Governor Mason's decree was illegal as he had no right to authorize acceptance of the dust for customs duties. Perhaps one of the most frustrating parts of the whole matter was that when a merchant finally succeeded in accumulating enough hard money to redeem his merchandise, the treasured coins were then sent to Philadelphia to be melted down! The too-few coins in the area became even scarcer and the next accumulation more

difficult to gather.

In May, 1849 at Benecia City, California, the assay firm of Morris, Greig and Norris, produced a \$5.00 gold piece. Soon other firms came forward with their private coinage plans or issues. Among them were Moffat and Co., Miner's Bank, Dubosq and Co., J. S. Ormsby, Pacific Co., Cincinnati Mining and Eroding Co., James King of William, Massachusetts and California Co., Moran and Clark, Pelican Co., Sierra Nevada Mining Co., Templeton Reid, and F. D. Kohler and Co. Not all of these issued gold pieces although patterns were prepared by those companies.

New firms appeared later, in 1850 Baldwin and Co.; 1851 Dunbar and Co.; Shultz and Co.; Augustus Humbert (perhaps the foremost name in Pioneer Coinage) and the United States Assay Office. The obvious need for a mint in San Francisco was filled in 1854. This marked the beginning of the end for California Pioneer Coinage. Kellogg and Co. did begin operations that year and Wass, Molitor and Co. struck coins in 1855. Blaker and Co. breathed faintly in 1856 with a copper pattern for a \$20.00 gold piece which never materialized into coinage.

While this situation was developing in California, Oregon Territory produced \$5.00 and \$10.00 gold pieces in 1849, and in Salt Lake City, Utah, the Mormon Territory issued \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$20.00 gold coins in 1849 and a \$5.00 piece in 1850. As late as 1860, another \$5.00 coin was minted.

Finally in the Colorado Territory, spurred on by the volume of gold dust coming into Denver, the firm of Clark, Gruber and Co. struck \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$20.00 pieces in 1860 and again in 1861. Conway and Co., as well as John Parsons and Co. minted a few gold pieces in Colorado during this short period.

As a general rule one might say that all of the private coins are scarce, although a few such as some Bechtlers, a few Moffats, the Kellogg double eagles and some of the U.S. Assay pieces appear every so often. The reasons are obvious. First, coinage was usually limited, so they were scarce to begin with! Then some were over-valued. Gold content was insufficient and the coins became unacceptable. These companies usually went out of business, melting down all of their remaining coins into bullion to salvage whatever cash they could. Other coins were of extremely high value with high gold content. These were sought by jewelers, dentists, and manufacturers who used gold and melted coins down for fabrication into whatever products they needed. So, for one reason or another, these coins became scarcer and scarcer. Yet a sufficient number remains to remind us of one of the most romantic and, at the same time, one of the most important economic periods in our country's history.

COINS AND ARTIFACTS

A PRICE LIST OF ARTICLES FOR SALE

TERMS

All of the coins and artifacts for sale in this catalogue are guaranteed to be genuine and as described. The grading of all items is very conservative. Coins are sent on a five day approval basis. Orders with accompanying payments (and alternate selections) are preferred, and postal charges will not be affixed to all such orders over \$10.00. (Orders for less than

this amount, please add \$.50 for postage and handling.) California residents, please add the appropriate sales tax.

Coins preceded by an asterisk (*) are illustrated on the plates. Please note that the illustrations of the artifacts are not according to scale. See text description for sizes in centimeters.

REFERENCE BOOK ABBREVIATIONS

Anz.	= Anzani, Numismatica Axumita
B.M.C.	= British Museum Catalogues
Bab.	= Babelon, Traite de Monnaies Grecques et Romaines; Rois des Syria
Bed.	= Bedoukian, Coinage of Cilician Armenia
Bel.	= Bellinger, The Syrian Tetrachms of Caracalla and Macrinus
C.	= Cohen, Monnaies Frappees sous L'Empire Romain
Fr.	= Friedberg, Gold Coins of the World
G.	= Gardner, The Coinage of Parthia
M.	= Muller, Numismatiques D' Alexandre Le Grand
N.	= North, English Hammered Coins

Pet.	= Petrowicz, Arsaciden-Munzen
R.	= Ratto, Monnaies Byzantine
Reif.	= Reifenberg, Ancient Jewish Coins
R.I.C.	= Roman Imperial Coinage
S.	= Sear, Roman Coins and Their Values
Svor.	= Svoronos, Les Monnaies D'Athenes; Numismatique de la Crete
	Ancienne; Die Munzen der Ptolemaer
Syd.	= Sydenham, The Roman Republican Coinage; Coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia
T.	= de la Tour, Atlas de Monnaies Gauloises
V.	= Vaccaro, Le Monete di Aksum
Wr.	= Wruck, Die Syrische Provinzialprägung von Augustus bis Traian

ABBREVIATIONS

AE	= base metal; AE25 or 25 mm = base metal coin of 25 millimeters in diameter; AE1-4 = size of diameter of flan
AR	= silver; AV = gold; EL = electrum; Bil = billon
4dr	= tetradrachm; den = denarius; sest = sestertius; dup = dupondius
obv	= obverse; Rx = reverse; / = reverse
FDC	= fleur de coin or coin in mint state
EF	= extremely fine or superb
VF	= very fine; VF+ = nice very fine, not quite extremely fine

F	= fine; VG = very good; G = good; fair (poorest condition listed)
VF/F	= obverse of coin is very fine, reverse fine
std.	= seated; stg. = standing; hd. = head; r. = right; l. = left.
RR	= very rare
C.	= circa
c/m	= counter mark
w/	= with
gm	= gram
wt.	= weight

COINS

GOLD COINS

GREEK

1. LYDIA, Time of Alyattes, c. 650 B.C. Electrum Hecte (4.63 gm) Head of lion r./Incuse. BMC 2. Rare and VF, several c/m's 475.00

ROMAN

- *2. AUGUSTUS, aureus of 13 A.D. (7.59 gm) Hd. r./Tiberius in quadriga. RIC 355. F+ 375.00
- *2a. TIBERIUS, 14-15 AD. aureus, Lugdunum Mint (7.7 gm) Laur. hd. r./Livia or Pax std. r. w/Branch. RIC 3. VF 450.00

- *3. ANTONIUS PIUS, 140 AD., aureus, Rome Mint (7.24 gm) Bare hd. r./M. Aurelius. bare hd. r. RIC 416/415b. nearly VF 350.00
- *4. FAUSTINA, SR., 141 AD., aureus, Rome Mint (7.2 gm) Bust r., dr./Concordia stg. front, w/sceptre & cornucopiae. RIC 337v. VF 350.00
- *5. LUCIUS VERUS, 166-167 A.D., aureus (7.27 gm) Bare hd. r./Victory w/wreath and palm. RIC 572. EF 600.00
6. JULIAN II, 360-363 A.D. solidus, (4.40 gm) Diad. hd. r./Emp. advancing r./dragging captive by hair & holding trophy. C.79. VF 400.00

BYZANTINE

- *7. EUDOCIA, 421-450 A.D. tremissis (1.42 gm)
Diad. bust r./Cross in wreath. Ratto 203.
EF 250.00
- *8. MARCIAN, 450-457 A.D. tremissis (1.43 gm)
Diad. bust r./Victory advancing r., w/globe.
Ratto 224. EF 150.00
- *9. HERACLIUS, 610-641 A.D. solidus (4.43 gm)
Helmeted bust facing/Cross. Ratto 1279.
EF 120.00
- *10. CONSTANS II AND SONS, 659-688 A.D.
solidus (4.27 gm) Diad. busts of Constans & Con-
stantine IV/Long cross between figures of Hera-
clius & Tiberius. Ratto 1605. EF 125.00
- *11. CONSTANTINE IV, 668-685 A.D. tremissis
(1.32 gm) Diad. bust right/Cross. Ratto 1671.
VF 65.00
- *12. JUSTINIAN II, 685-695 A.D. solidus (4.38
gm) Diad. bust facing/Cross. Ratto 1679.
VF+ 175.00
- *13. TIBERIUS III, 698-705 A.D. solidus (4.18
gm) Diad. bust facing/Cross. Ratto 1698/99.
VF+ 275.00
- *14. PHILIPPICUS, 711-713 A.D. solidus (4.19
gm) Diad. bust facing/Cross. Ratto 1714/15.
VF 400.00
- *15. MICHAEL II & THEOPHILUS, 821-829
A.D. solidus (4.36 gm) Bust of Michael, facing/
Bust of Theophilus, facing. R. 1809.
Superb 300.00
- *16. ROMANUS III, 1028-1034 A.D. solidus
(4.30 gm) Christ, std./Romanus crowned by
Virgin. Ratto 1973. VF 130.00; EF 150.00
- *17. CONSTANTINE IX, 1042-1055 A.D. solidus
(4.28 gm) Large flan, concave. Christ/Facing
bust. Ratto 1988. VF+ \$110.00
- *18. CONSTANTINE X, 1059-1067 A.D. nomis-
ma (4.40 gm) Christ/Full figure of Emperor
w/Labarum. VF \$100.00
- *19. —, Same as above, except Emp. stg. w/
Virgin. (4.36 gm) EF \$150.00
- *20. THEODORA, 1055-1056 A.D. solidus (4.34
gm) Christ/Theodora and Virgin, holding labar-
um together. Ratto 1997. EF \$350.00
- *21. ISAAC I, 1057-1059 A.D. Electrum solidus,
large flan, concave (4.35 gm) Christ/Isaac hold-
ing labarum & sword. R. 2008. EF \$250.00
- *22. ALEXIUS I, 1081-1118 A.D. solidus, large
flan, concave (4.31 gm) Christ std./Alexius w/
labarum & globe. Ratto 2055. VF \$135.00
- *23. THEODORE I LASCARIS, 1204-1222 A.D.
argent, concave (4.00 gm) Christ facing, on
throne/Theodore w/St. Theodore. R. 2282,
Superb \$400.00

INDIAN

- *24. KUSHAN EMPIRE, Vasu-Deva II, 328-356
A.D. dinar (7.88 gm) King standing/Siva & bull.
Gobl #3, 318, plate II, No. 2. EF \$300.00
- *25. —, a similar piece, Gobl #3, 318, plate II,
No. 5 Nice VF \$225.00
- *26. VIJAYANAGER, Harihara II, 1377-1404
A.D. 1/2 pagoda (1.66 gm) Lord Narayana &
Goddess Lakshmi std./Inscription. Fr. 346.
Scarce, EF \$60.00

- *27. —, Tirumalaraya, c. 1570 A.D. 1/2 pagoda
(1.66 gm) Three seated figures/Inscription in
Nagari. Fr. —, VF \$50.00
- *28. —, Venkatapatidevaraya III, 1630-1642 A.D.
pagoda (3.37 gm) Lord Venkateswara with
Sridevi & Bhudevi/Blank IMC I EF \$75.00
- *29. MADRAS, c. 1650 A.D. Star Pagoda (3.31
gm) Stg. figure/Star. Fr. 257 EF \$75.00
- *30. MYSORE, Haidar Ali, 1761-1782, pagoda
(3.30 gm) Shiva & Parvati std., sun & moon
above/Arabic initial. Fr. 281. EF \$75.00
- *31. —, Krishna Wodeyar Pagoda (3.30 gm) Si-
milar/Nagari Inscr. Fr. 288. EF \$75.00
- *32. CEYLON, gold larin (6.21 gm) Wire shaped
gold bar with inscription similar to coins of Kandy
Kings. Very rare and unusual \$100.00

FURTHER ASIA

- *33. JAPAN, c. 1870 A.D. gold weight (4.0 gm)
or "larin" type money. Floral pattern on each
end similar to end designs on the punch-marks
on Japanese gold money of this period. Not de-
scribed in Munro. Unusual \$80.00
- *34. —, Manen Koban, 1860, (3.33 gm). Punch-
marks either side. Fr. 17, Jacobs and Vermeule
B. 109. VF \$90.00

MEDITERRANEAN

- *35. VENICE, Francesco Foscari, 1423-1457, du-
cat (3.41 gm) Christ/Doge and St. Mark. Fr.
1232 FDC, a lovely coin \$75.00
- *36. —, Michael Steno, 1400-1413, ducat (3.38
gm) similar. Fr. 1230 VF \$50.00
- *37. —, Alois Mocenigo IV, 1763-1778, ducat
(3.30 gm) similar. Fr. 1421,
VF, but plugged \$15.00
- *38. EGYPT, Ikhshidads, Abu'l-Qasim, dinar (4.33
gm) Inscription both sides. Filastin Mint, 341
A.H. From a recent Ashkelon Hoard. F \$35.00
- *39. —, Fatimids, Al-Mu'izz, dinar (3.92 gm) Al-
Mansurlyya Mint, 361 A.H. Same Hoard.
Fine \$35.00
- *40. —, 1/4 dinar (1.00 gm) Misr Mint 344 A.H.
VF \$25.00
- *41. —, another 1/4 dinar (.99 gm) Same mint
& hoard find. 363 A.H. VF \$25.00

U. S. HISTORICAL GOLD

- *42. CHRISTOPHER BECHTLER, 1830-1852,
1 dollar Carolina, 28 gr. N reversed in ONE.
Small edge clip, otherwise VF, rare, thus \$135.00
- *43. —, similar 1 dollar, 28 gr. no star.
VF+ \$400.00
- *44. —, 5 dollars, 134 gr. 21 carats. CAROLINA
GOLD/C. BECHTLER AT RUTHERFORD, 5
DOLLARS. Scarce and VF \$350.00
- *45. —, another 5 dollar piece as above, but dated
August 1, 1834. Some scratches, VF \$425.00
- *46. AUGUST BECHTLER, 1842-1852, 5 Dol-
lars, CAROLINA, 134 gr. 21 carats. A. BECHT-
LER RUTHERF. 5 DOLLARS. VF \$300.00
- *47. —, 1 DOLLAR CAROLINA, 27 gr. 21 car-
rats. Slight nick, VF \$115.00



48. MOFFAT & CO, San Francisco 1849. 5 dollar gold piece Liberty/Eagle Nearly VF \$325.00
49. —, similar, but 1850. VF \$350.00
- *50. —, 20.00 gold piece, struck after the retirement of Mr. Moffat from the U.S. Assay Office in 1853. EF \$2000.00
- *51. U.S. ASSAY OFFICE, 1852. \$10.00, "884 THOUS" Eagle/Inscription. EF, rare, thus \$500.00
52. —, 1853, \$20.00, similar, but, "900 THOUS" nice VF \$700.00
- *53. CLARK GRUBER & CO., 1860, \$2 1/2 Head of Liberty/Eagle EF, but cleaned \$500.00
54. —, 1861, \$10.00, similar, only fine, but rare \$375.00

ATHENIAN TETRADRACHMS

All are dated c. mid-fifth Century B.C.; the first two are the oldest in the group.

- *55. Athena/Owl; Wt. 17.17 gm. Small hd. of Athena, owl nicely centered. VF \$150.00
- *56. —; Wt. 17.4 gm. Another "small head" in nearly mint condition, but some corrosion on edge. VF+ \$200.00
- *57. —; Wt. 17.1 gm. Very nice style; some corrosion which colors but does not obliterate design. VF \$150.00
- *58. —; Wt. 17.1 gm. Obverse slightly off-center, but portrait good, and well struck; Reverse centered. F+ \$125.00
- *59. —; Wt. 17.2 gm. As struck; A beautiful coin, nearly FDC, and well-centered, cleaned. \$275.00
- *60. —; Wt. 17.0 gm. Almost as nice as above, but obverse slightly off-center, chopping into Athena's forehead & nose. Owl perfect. EF \$200.00
- *61. —; Wt. 17.1 gm. Oblong strike, excellent die detail, especially on owl. Tip of nose lost on Athena, otherwise nice EF \$225.00
- *62. —; Wt. 17.0 gm. Nearly mint condition; on obverse a countermark, 2 test marks; but neither harm design. Nicely centered. EF \$250.00
- *63. —; Wt. 16.3 gm. A well-centered piece, but shows results of cleaning; Rough, but nice. F \$150.00
- *64. —; Wt. 17.1 gm. Large crest on helmet, test mark on head; nice owl w/tip of tail feathers off flan. Good strike, fine detail F+ \$150.00
- *65. —; Wt. 17 gm. Test marks; 1 on Athena's cheek, 1 in field under owl's breast. Well centered on coin in excellent condition, otherwise VF \$175.00

The above selection of Athenian coins are from the Webb School Collection. All pieces were originally from an Egyptian Hoard Find. Please write for details.

SELECT GREEK BRONZE COINS

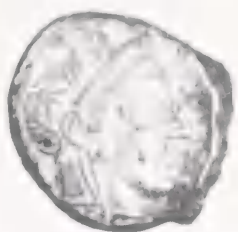
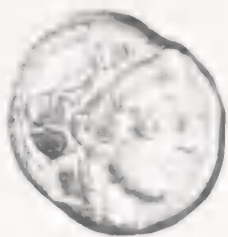
- *66. ITALY, Metapontum, 330-300 B.C. AE 20. Persephone hd. r./ , ear of barley, BMC 165, lovely VF, rare & interesting with the denomination for obol written out \$100.00

- *67. —, Teate, 4th cent. B.C. AE quadrans. Athena/Owl. BMC 6. Rare F+ \$60.00
68. —, Teate, C. 275 B.C. AE 22. Poseidon head right/Taras astride dolphin left. BMC 16 var. F+ \$40.00
69. SICILY, Aetna, c. 339 B.C. AE 21. Apollo hd. r./Lion. Gabrici 111, 8. Rare and VF \$65.00
70. —, Alaes, 275-212 B.C. AE 14. Apollo hd. l./Athena. BMC 11. VF \$17.50
71. —, Catana, c. 250 B.C. AE 18. Head of Dionysius r./Two soldiers carrying a nymph. BMC 70. Rare, VF \$40.00
72. —, AE 17. Conjoined hds. of Dioscuri to r./Radiate figure stg. BMC 63 VF \$32.50
73. —, Centuripae, after 241 B.C. AE 14. Herakles hd. r./Club. BMC 17. VF \$27.50
- *74. —, Mamertini, 282-210 B.C. AE 27. Zeus hd. r./Warrior to right. BMC 156. Green patina, VF \$55.00
- *75. —, AE 26. Hd. of Apollo r./Eagle. BMC 8, flan crack, still lovely VF and rare \$75.00
- *76. —, Syracuse, 412-345 B.C. AE litra 29 mm. Hd. of Athena l./Star, 2 dolphins. BMC 287. Some in stock in VG for \$8.00, this piece a well-preserved VF \$85.00
77. —, c. 345 B.C. AE trias, 17 mm. Hd. of Athena l./Hippocamp. BMC 292. VF \$40.00
78. —, 345-317 B.C. AE 25. Hd. of Zeus Eleutheros r./Thunderbolt. BMC 313. VF/F Rare. \$67.50
79. —, 317-289 B.C. AE 23. Hd. of Athena r./Free horse to right. BMC 391. Rare and F+. \$55.00
- *80. —, AE 20. Hd. of Apollo l./Lion to right. BMC 403. VF \$45.00
- *81. —, AE 23. Hd. of Artemis r./Thunderbolt. BMC. 423. EF \$50.00
- *82. —, 287-278 B.C. AE 24. Hd. of Persephone l./Biga to r. BMC 451. Lovely style, slight weakness in strike, nice VF \$90.00
83. —, AE 23. Hd. of Apollo l./Eagle. BMC 468. VF \$55.00
84. —, AE 24. Similar, but hd. of Apollo r. Slight corrosion. BMC 483. F+ \$37.50
- *85. —, c. 277 under Pyrrhus. AE 24. Hd. of Herakles l./Athena stg. r. BMC 493. EF, rare, thus \$67.50
86. —, 276-215 B.C. AE 27. Hd. of Hieron l./Horseman to right. BMC 579. Nearly VF \$40.00
- *87. —, AE 22. Hd. of Poseidon l./Trident. BMC 611. VF+ \$45.00
88. —, Tauromenium 358-275 B.C. AE 21. Hd. of Apollo l./Tripod. BMC 37. VF \$40.00
- 88a. SPECIAL: Greek bronze coin of our selection, F-VF \$5.00

ROME

All coins have a bust of the Emperor on obverse unless otherwise noted.

- *89. ROMAN REPUBLIC, Mark Antony, 34 B.C. Den. hd. r./Inscription. Syd. 1208. Nearly VF, nice portrait. \$68.00



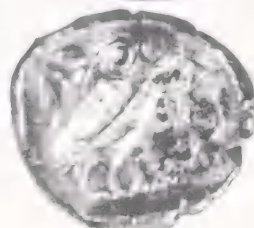
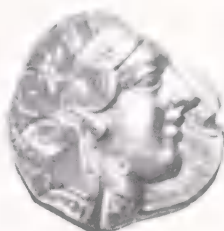
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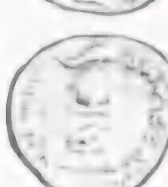
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90. AUGUSTUS, 27 B.C. - 14 A.D. AE Al. Rx. Livia w/sceptre. RIC 2. F+ \$10.00
91. AGRIPPA, 12 B.C. Al As Rx. Scepture w/dolphin. Cohen 3. F \$30.00
92. TIBERIUS, 14-37 A.D. Rx. Livia std. right. RIC 3. F+ \$45.00
93. GERMANICUS, 15 B.C. - 19 A.D. AE As. Rx. Inscription around SC. C. 4. VG \$30.00
94. NERO, 54-68 A.D. sest. Hd. r./DECURSIO, horse rider scene. Cohen 92. Heavy green patina. VF/fair \$45.00
- *95. GALBA, 68-69 A.D. den. Rx. Livia stg. w/patera. RIC 4. VF. an excellent portrait coin, dark tone. \$200.00
- *96. VITELLIUS, den. of 69 A.D. Rx. Tripod, dolphin, above, raven below. RIC 24. VF+ \$150.00
97. VESPASIAN, 69-79 A.D. den. Rx. Jupiter w/altar. RIC 124a. F \$15.00
- *98. TITUS, 79-81 A.D. den. Rx. Throne. Cohen 313. Nearly EF \$55.00
99. DOMITIAN, 81-96 A.D. AE As. Rx. Minerva stg. RIC 169b. F \$15.00
100. TRAJAN, 98-117 A.D. den. Rx. Trophy. RIC 147b. VF+ \$35.00
101. HADRIAN, 117-138 A.D. sest. Rx. Fortuna. Cohen 763. VF \$40.00
102. SABINA, 117-138 A.D. dupondius. Rx. Vesta std. l. C. 66. F \$15.00
103. ANTONINUS PIUS, 138-161 A.D. AE As. Rx. Emp. in shrine. RIC 1039. VF \$35.00
104. FAUSTINA I, 141 A.D. AE As. Rx. Aeternitas, std. Cohen 23. VF \$20.00
105. M. AURELIUS, 161-180 A.D. sest. Rx. Salus. RIC 979. Tooled. F+ \$40.00
- *106. FAUSTINA II, 175 A.D. sest. Rx. Juno w/children. Cohen 136. F+ \$20.00
- *107. L. VERUS, 161-169 A.D. sest. Rx. Trophy w/captive. RIC 1429. Tooled, still VF \$70.00
108. LUCILLA, 182 A.D. AE dupondius. Rx. Salus. Cohen 67. VF \$25.00
109. COMMODUS, 180-183 A.D. den. Rx. w/captives. C. 791. VF \$20.00
110. CRISPINA, 177 A.D. AE dupondius. Rx. Hilaritas. Cohen 20. F+ \$25.00
- *111. SEPT. SEVERUS, 193-211 A.D. den. Rx. Funeral Bier. C. 84. R. VF \$45.00
112. JULIA DOMNA, 217 A.D. AE sest. Rx. Venue w/apple. RIC 842. VG \$20.00
- *113. CARACALLA, 198-217 A.D. den. Rx. Trophy w/captives. RIC 54b. F+ \$7.00
- *114. GETA, 209-212 A.D. den. Rx. Nobilitas w/palladium. RIC 13a. VF+ \$15.00
115. MACRINUS, 217-218 A.D. den. Rx. Felicity. RIC 60. VF \$32.00
- *116. —, Rx. Jupiter standing. RIC 72. Superb \$60.00
- *117. ELAGABALUS, 219 A.D. den. Rx. Roma seated. VF \$12.00
118. JULIA PAULA, 219 A.D. den. Rx. Concordia. Cohen 6. Partly encrusted. Scarce, VF/F \$50.00
119. JULIA MAESA, 222 A.D. den. Rx. Pietas w/altar. Cohen 29. F+ \$10.00
- *120. SEVERUS ALEXANDER, 222-235 A.D. sest. Rx. Mars to r. C. 163. VF \$20.00
- *121. JULIA MAMAEA, 222-235 A.D. den. Rx. Juno seated. Cohen 32v. EF \$15.00
122. MAXIMINUS I, 235-238 A.D. sest. Rx. Salus, seated. RIC 21. F \$25.00
- *123. MAXIMUS, 235-238 A.D. den. Rx. Pietas, sacred implements. RIC 1. EF \$80.00
- *124. BALBINUS, 238 A.D. ant. Rx. Clapsed hands. Good portrait. Cohen 3. Nearly EF \$125.00
- *125. GORDIAN III, 238-244 A.D. Rx. Emperor sacrificing. RIC 271. VF \$30.00
126. PHILIP I, 244-249 A.D. AR ant. Rx. Stag. RIC 160a. Dark tone. VF \$19.00
127. OTACILIA SEVERA, 244-249 A.D. sest. Rx. Concordia. RIC 203. Nice portrait, VF, edge chip. \$27.50
128. PHILIP II, 247-249 A.D. ant. Rx. Prince w/globe. Cohen 54. F \$12.00
129. TRAJAN DECIUS, 249-251 A.D. sest. Rx. Pannoniae. RIC 21b. VF/F \$30.00
130. —, dupondius. Rx. Illyrici, genius w/stand-ard. RIC 117d. VF+ \$35.00
- *131. HERENNIA ETRUSCILLA, ant. Bust r./Fecunditas standing. Cohen 11. VF, sharp portrait \$13.00
132. H. ETRUSCUS, 250-251 A.D. ant. Bust r./Prince stg. C. 26. Rare. VF \$22.00
- *133. TREBONIANUS GALLUS, 251-253 A.D. ant. Bust r./Pietas stg. C. 84. VF \$20.00
134. VALERIAN, 253-260 A.D. ant. Ex. Hebron Hoard. Base ant. Bust r./Valerian & Gallienus stg. Cohen 276. EF \$11.00
135. GALLIENUS, 253-268 A.D. sest. Bust r./Inscription in wreath. RIC 250. Scarce, F \$30.00
136. SALONINA, died 268 A.D. ant. Rx. Felicitas. RIC 6. VF \$9.00
- *137. VALERIAN II, 253-255 A.D. ant. Rx. Emp. on eagle. RIC 9. VF \$35.00
138. POSTUMUS, 259-267 A.D. ant. Rx. Hercules. C. 101. F+ \$3.00
139. MACRIANUS, 260-261 A.D. AR ant. Rx. Sol Invicto. Cohen 12. VF/F \$55.00
- *140. CLAUDIUS II, 268-270 A.D. AE ant. Rx. Mars. Cohen 313. EF \$15.00
141. DIOCLETIAN, 284-305 A.D. follis. Rx. Genius stg. Cohen 85v. EF \$15.00
142. SEVERUS II, 306-307 A.D. follis. Rx. Genius stg. RIC 71, a. b. VF \$27.50
143. MAXENTIUS, 306-312 A.D. follis Rx. Dioscuri. RIC 37. Rare, VF \$20.00
- *144. MAXIMIANUS, 307-308 A.D. follis. Rx. Roma in temple. RIC 92. EF \$17.50
145. ROMULUS, 309-312 A.D. AE 18. Rx. Eagle on temple. RIC 58. F \$32.50
- *146. CONSTANTINUS, 305-306 A.D. follis. Rx. Genius. Sear 3571. EF \$25.00



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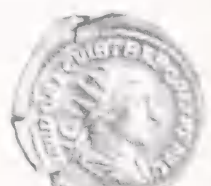
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147. HELENA, 307-337 A.D. AE 19. Rx. Helena w/branch. S. 3808. Nearly VF \$15.00
148. —, AE 3. Rx. Helena w/branch: Carthage Mint. c. 324 A.D. EF \$25.00
149. FAUSTA, died 326 A.D. AE 3. Rx. Salus w/children. RIC 76. VF \$27.50
150. LICINIUS I, 308-324 A.D. follis. Rx. Genius. Sear 3693. VF \$15.00
151. LICINIUS II, 317-324 A.D. AE 3. Rx. Jupiter. Sear 3715. F/VG \$3.00
152. GALERIUS, 305-311 A.D. follis. Rx. Genius. Cohen 48. VF \$10.00
153. GALERIA VALERIA, 305-311 A.D. follis. Rx. Venus w/apple. RIC 110. VF/F \$40.00
154. CONSTANTINE I, 307-337 A.D. AE 3. Rx. 2 Victories w/shield. RIC 54, 5. EF \$15.00
155. CRISPUS, 317-326 A.D. AE 3. Rx. Camp Gate w/2 turrets. S. 3824v. VF \$15.00
156. CONSTANTINE II, 317-337 A.D. AE 3. Rx. Camp Gate w/2 turrets. VF \$3.50
157. CONSTANS, 337-350 A.D. AE cent. Rx. Emp. on galley, Cohen 13. F \$7.50
158. CONSTANTINUS II, 337-361 A.D. AE 3/4. Rx. 2 soldiers w/standards. EF \$1.50
159. MAGENTIUS, 350-353 A.D. AE cent. Rx. Emp. stg. C. 7. Barb. style VF \$12.00
160. CONSTANTINUS GALLUS, 351-354 A.D. AE 3. Rx. Emp. spearing enemy. VF \$5.00
161. JULIAN II, 360-363 A.D. AE 3. Rx. Votive inscription. S. 3321. EF \$25.00
162. VALENTINIAN, 364-375 A.D. AE 3. Rx. Victory. Cohen 37. EF \$10.00
163. —, AE 3. Rx. Emp. w/Victory and kneeling subject. VF \$15.00
164. VALENS, 364-375 A.D. siliqua. Rx. Roma w/Victory. RIC 27e. EF \$50.00
165. GRATIAN, 367-383 A.D. siliqua. Rx. Roma w/Victory. RIC 27f. VF \$45.00
166. VALENTINIAN II, 375-392 A.D. AE 3/4. Rx. w/Victory. Cohen 33. F \$3.00
167. THEODOSIUS I, 379-395 A.D. AE 2. Rx. Emp. in galley. Cohen 19. EF \$45.00
168. AELIA FLACCILLA, died 386 A.D. AE 2. Rx. Victory seated. Cohen 4. Fine, good portrait. Scarce \$25.00
169. HONORIUS, 393-423 A.D. AE 2. Rx. Honorius stg. C. 20. Nice VF, Scarce \$20.00

MEDIEVAL

(arranged alphabetically)

170. AQUILEA, Raim della Torre, 1273-98, AR denaro. Seated figure/Arms. VF and scarce \$35.00
171. —, Ottobone de Razzi, 1302-1315, similar. VF/F \$30.00
172. ARMENIA, Hetoum and Zabel, 1226-1271 A.D. AR tram. King and Queen standing/Lion. Bedoukian 1000. VG-F \$8.00; VF \$12.00
173. —, Hetoum alone. AE 30. King std./Cross Langlois VII, 3. οβολος Scarce & F \$10.00
174. —, similar but smaller AE 23. Struck in city of Sis. VF, Rare, thus \$15.00

175. FLANDERS, Gui d. Dampierre, c. 1250. denier. Fashioned after English pence of period. VF \$15.00
176. —, Ludwig I, 1322-1341, gros. Lion/Cross. F \$12.00
177. FRANCE, Time of Hugh Capet, denier struck by Counts of Scodinge. F \$15.00
178. —, Hughes IV, 1218-1272, billion denier of Burgundy. F \$8.00
179. —, Lyon, anonymous Bishop denier. P.d'A. CXIII, 10. F \$10.00
180. —, Henry III, 1/4 ceu of 1580. Rennes Mint. Arms/Cross. VF \$22.00
181. GERMANY, Augsburg, Hartig I, 1167-1184, bracteate 20 mm. Facing angel with cross. VF \$25.00
182. LORRAINE, Simon II, 1176-1205, denier. Horseman/Sword. Robert 1191, Rare, F \$20.00
183. —, Antoine, 1508-1544, 1/4 plaque. Shield/Sword. VF \$4.00
184. PAPAL ISSUES, Leo X, 1513-1521, AR Giulio. Arms/Lion. Nice, F \$25.00
185. —, Lead bulla. Facing heads of St. Peter & St. Paul/LEO PAPA X. Serafini, pl. M, 10. EF \$55.00
186. —, Paul III, 1534-1549, AR Giulio St. Paul/Arms. Scarce, VF \$25.00
187. —, Paul V, 1605-1621, similar. CNI 427. F \$6.00
188. —, Innocent XI, teston of 1689. Arms/Inscription. Serafini 178. EF \$50.00
189. —, Clement XII, 1730-1740, AR Giulio, similar. Serafini 164. EF \$30.00
190. SILESIA, Cosimo 1282-1312, AR denier. Knight's helmet/Eagle. Eng. and Ser. p. 1317. F \$12.50
191. TREBIZOND, Alexius II, 1297-1330, AR asper. Horseman either side. BMC. 1. Crude. VG \$6.00; F \$9.00; VF \$15.00
192. VENICE, Peter Ziani, 1205-1229, AR grosso. St. Mark & Doge/Christ std. VF+ \$12.00
193. —, Giacomina Tiepolo, 1229-1241, similar. EF \$15.00
194. —, Antonio Venier, 1384-1400, similar. VG \$5.00; F \$7.00

ENGLISH COINS

- *195. CHANNEL ISLANDS, c. 100 B.C. Potin stater. Male hd. r./Horse r. Roth II, 30 as struck but slightly off center. \$60.00
- *196. ENGLAND, EADGAR, 959-975, penny. Inscription either side. North 741. EF \$160.00
197. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, 1042-1066, penny. King on throne/Short cross with bird in each angle. Hastings Dunnick. N. 827. VF+ \$115.00
198. —, another penny, but with crowned bust r./Cross. Same mint and moneyer. North 828. EF \$100.00
- *199. WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, 1066-1087. Bust l./Cross fleury. North 839. Also of Hastings-Dunnick relationship, as 198 & 197 above. An historical and rare coin. VF+ \$400.00

- *200. —, another penny of same type, but London Mint. N. 839. VF \$150.00
201. STEPHEN, 1135-1154, penny. A typically poor strike. Ex. North Collection. North 875. Very rare, very crude. Fair \$140.00
202. HENRY II, 1154-1189, penny. Facing bust/Cross. North 961. Newcastle Mint. EF \$140.00
203. RICHARD I, 1189-1199, denier of Poitou. VF+ \$35.00
204. HENRY III, 1216-1272, penny. Facing bust/Cross. North 992. Sharp VF, unusually nice. \$28.00
205. —, another specimen. North 987. VF \$12.00
206. EDWARD I, 1272-1307, penny, from the *Loch Doon Hoard*, London Mint. SPECIAL. VG \$3.50; F-VF \$5.00
207. EDWARD II, 1307-1327, penny, from the *Loch Doon Hoard*. SPECIAL. VG \$3.50; F-VF \$6.00
208. HENRY VI, 1422-1461, groat, annulet issue. Calais Mint. North 1424. VF+ \$60.00
- *209. EDWARD IV, 1461-1470, groat, similar to above. London Mint. North 1569. VF \$28.00
210. HENRY VIII, 1509-1547, groat. Bust r./Cross. London Mint. North 1797. VF \$45.00
211. —, half-groat, similar, issued by Thomas Cranmer. North 1804. VF \$45.00
212. ELIZABETH, 1562, Milled shilling. Bust r./Arms. Seaby 6455. R VF \$60.00
213. CHARLES I, 1625-1649, shilling. Bust l./Arms. North 2225. Nice. VF \$48.00
214. —, Milled shilling. Briot's Coinage. Similar to above. S. 2198. F+ \$22.50
215. GEORGE III, 2 penny "cartwheel" of 1797. VF+ \$30.00; EF \$50.00
216. E22 —, 1 penny "cartwheel" of 1797. EF \$30.00
217. E23 SCOTLAND, Alexander III, 1249-1285 penny. Bust l./Cross. Seaby 3027. F \$25.00

POT POURRI

218. PARTHIA, Gotarzes, 40-51 A.D. AR drachm. Petrowicz 13, pl. XVII, 15. EF \$15.00
219. —, Vardanes I, 42-45 A.D. AR drachm. Petr. 9, pl. XVIII, 8. EF \$17.50

220. —, Vardanes II, 55 A.D. drachm. Petr. 7, pl. XIX, 10. EF \$30.00
221. SWISS, Peter Von Aspelt, 1296-1306. AR bractate. VF \$10.00
222. COLOGNE, 1606, AR denier. VF \$6.00
223. SILESIA, 1621, AR siege klippe. EF \$65.00
224. TOURNAI, 1709, AE siege coin, 2 sols. Crude, VG \$20.00
225. TOURNAI, 1790, AR siege coin, 20 sols. Weak strike. VG \$30.00
226. BALKANS, Cartaro, 1813. AR 1 franc. VF \$120.00
227. ROMAN REPUBLIC, 1849, AR klippe, AR 10 baiocchi — Wolf & twins. EF \$50.00
228. INDIA NATIVE STATES, Mewar, Bhim Singh, 1778-1828. AR 1 chitori rupee, Cr. 26. F \$6.00
229. —, Indore, Jaswant Rao, 1801. R 1 rupee, Cr. 46. VF \$5.00
230. —, Indore, Tukoji Rao II, 1848, AR 1 rupee. Cr. 98. VF+ \$4.50
231. —, Mughal, Mohammad Akbar II, 1806-37. I AR rupee, Ahmadabad Mint. F \$5.00
232. —, Jaipur, Mohan Singh I, 1819-35. I AR rupee, Cr. 75. VF \$4.50
233. —, Jaipur, Ram Singh, 1837-80. AE I paisa. Cr. 105. VG \$3.00
234. —, Nawanagar, Ranmalji II, 1820-52. AR I kori. Cr. 21. F \$4.00
235. —, Baroda, Khande Rao, 1856-70. AR I rupee. VF \$5.00
236. —, Bondi, 1916-29, AE 1/4 piasa, Y-15. Fine \$2.50

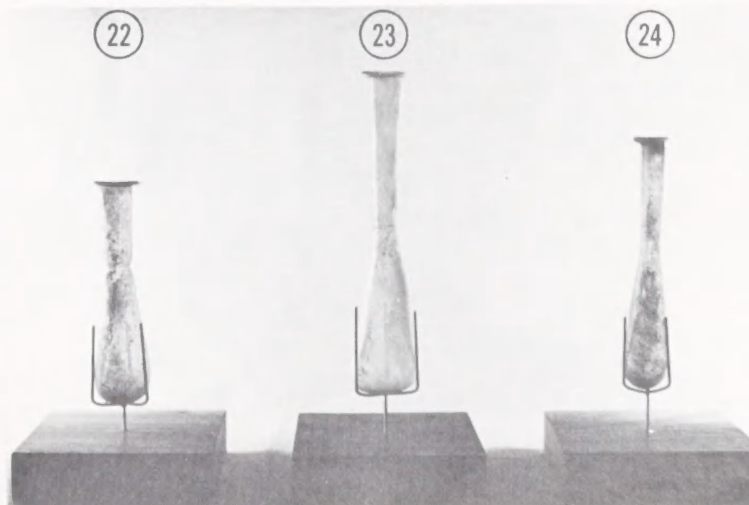
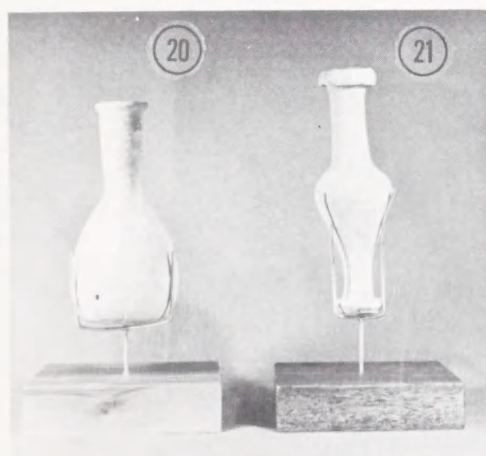
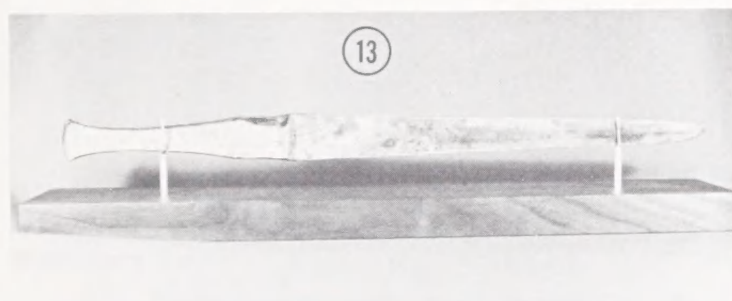
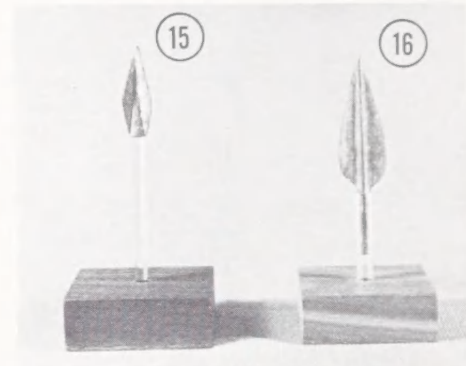
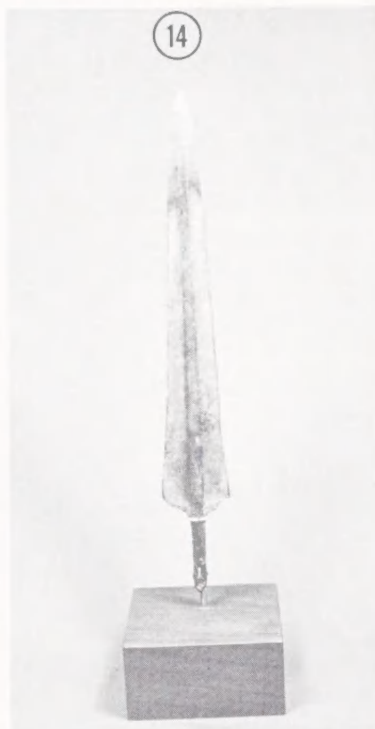
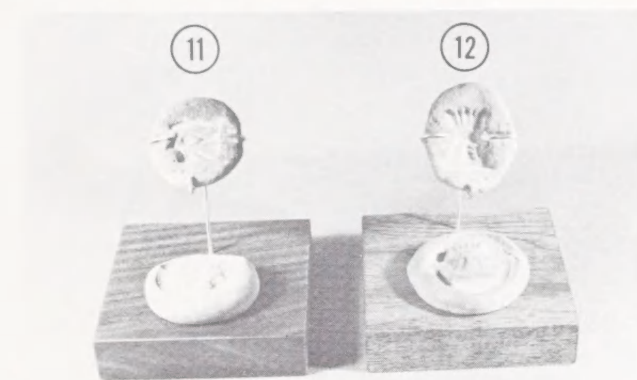
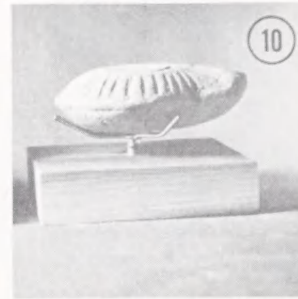
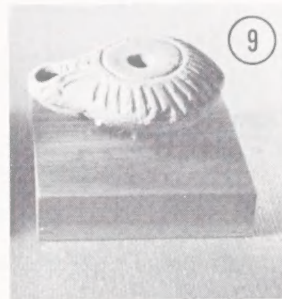
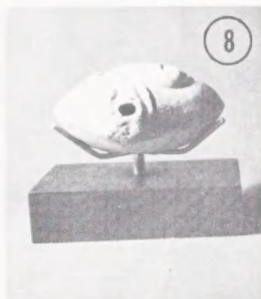
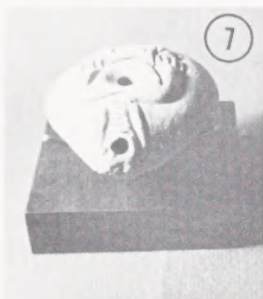
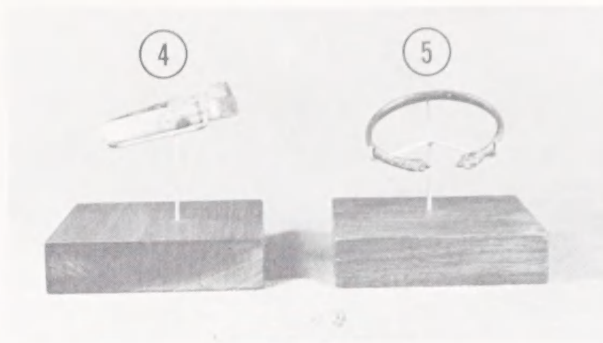
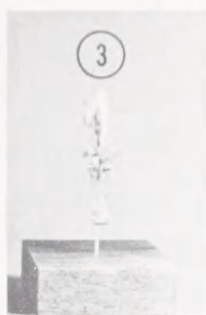
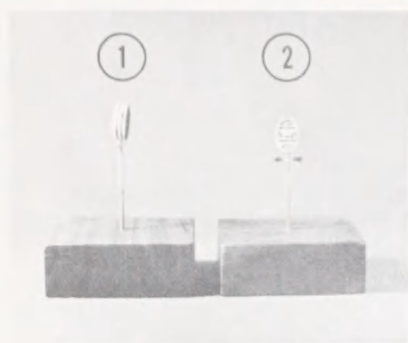
THE FOLLOWING ARE ASSORTED GOLD COINS:

237. BYZANTINE, Anastasius, 491-518 A.D. AV tremisses. Ratto 327. F+ \$30.00
238. TURKEY, 1876-1909. 20 piastres, Y-38. VF \$22.50
239. ITALY, 1882. 20 lira. Y-32. EF \$12.50
240. FRANCE, 1912. 20 francs. Y-66. EF \$17.50
241. NETHERLANDS, 1927. 10 guilders, Y-32. EF \$20.00
242. SWITZERLAND, 1930. 20 francs. Y-41. EF \$20.00

MINI-MUSEUM

*A selection of authentic artifacts of the ancient world presented
in beautiful museum quality mountings and priced within the
reach of every collector.*

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--|------------------|---|
| A 1, 2 | Scarabs: Egyptian amulet-seals carved from stone in the form of the sacred beetle and dating from the XIIth to the XXVI Dynasty (2000-500 B.C.); mounted on handsome stands of hand-wrought brass and oiled walnut and accompanied by a translation of the hieroglyphic inscription. \$25.00 ea. | A 14 | A spearhead to accompany the dagger above. Mounted vertically on walnut, this 3000-year-old Persian weapon creates a particularly spectacular effect. \$27.50 |
| A 3 | A miniature bronze statue of Osiris, Egyptian god of the underworld and spouse of Isis; the patina of the ancient bronze set off by a rich walnut and lustrous brass mount; XVIII to XXVI Dynasty (1500-500 B.C.). \$35.00 | A 15 | A small trefoil Persian arrowhead of the same period — clean limned and deadly looking as a modern missile and mounted on walnut with a lucite shaft. \$8.00 |
| A 4, 5 | Bronze bracelets wrought in ancient Persia between 1200 and 800 B.C.; displayed on a striking brass stand from which they can be easily removed for study or for wear. \$27.50 ea. | A 16 | A larger, flat-bladed arrowhead completes the collection of ancient Persian weaponry and is also raised on a mounting of lucite and walnut. \$9.00 |
| A 6 | A pair of large Persian bronze earrings to compliment the bracelets above; also of the same early period and equally detachable from their attractive display stand. \$30.00 | A 17 | A small blue faience porcelain Egyptian "Ushapti" or "Answerer" mounted on a wooden base. This little figure was intended as a slave-companion for the afterlife of an Egyptian of the XXVI Dynasty (6th Century B.C.). \$20.00 |
| A 7, 8, 9
& 10 | Terra Cotta oil lamps from Roman Egypt. These attractive and serviceable religious and household lights of the Roman Imperial age were executed in a variety of designs and date from the 1st to 4th Centuries A.D. Each is raised on a hand-crafted brass stand mounted on an oiled walnut block. \$15.00 ea. | A 18 | Another, larger Ushapti on a wooden base, also dating from the late New Kingdom of Egypt. \$25.00 |
| A 11 | A terra cotta die used in ancient Egypt to mould faience porcelain amulets of the sacred eye of Horus. The die dates from c. 500-200 B.C. and is mounted above a permanent impression taken from it. \$15.00 | A 19 | A third type of Ushapti of the same period ingeniously suspended on a modern mounting of brass and oiled walnut. \$27.50 |
| A 12 | Another similar die used in forming amulets of the befeathered dwarf god Bes, patron of childbirth and the bedroom. \$17.50 | A 20 | A terra cotta vial from Roman Palestine (1st-3rd Centuries A.D.) used to hold oils. The simple, clean lines of the ancient ceramic are set off by a walnut and brass bracket. \$17.50 |
| A 13 | Persian thrusting dagger dating from the period 1200-800 B.C. — a handsomely patinated enforcer of the laws of the Medes and Persians. \$45.00 | A 21 | This stemmed terra cotta vial is also Palestinian in origin and dates from the Hellenistic or early Roman period (300 B.C. to the Birth of Christ.) \$20.00 |
| | | A 22, 23
& 24 | Roman glass vials employed for perfumes and oils. The effects of two millennia have added patina to the charm of these shapely pieces, set off by brass and walnut stands. \$30.00 ea. |
| | | A 25 | An ancient Chinese bronze knife used as currency under the Chou Dynasty, c. 350 to 250 B.C. The green patina and the pendulum mount make this piece as attractive as it is interesting. \$17.50 |



The above are all "A" numbers

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES

(A selection from the Webb School Collection)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>*A26 XVIII-XIX Dynasty, Limestone trial drawing of a jackal. Similar fragments have been found at Deir-El Bahari. See E. Naville, <i>EGYPTIAN EXPLORATION FUND</i>. Deir-El Bahari volume, plate XXII, 3. These trial pieces were used by the artists prior to their painting the finished product on the tomb or temple walls. Height 12 cm, width 13½ cm. \$275.00</p> | <p>*A29 Late Dynastic Period, c. 500 B.C. Polychromed cedar coffin panel with facing jackal motif. See Budge, <i>Book of the Dead</i>, chapter CLI, pl. 24. for a similar Anubis scene. 11 x 34 cm. \$90.00</p> |
| <p>*A27 XXIII-XXV Dynasty, bronze situla. A geometrically designed piece with the central frieze devoted to a view of a portion of the "pantheon" of Egyptian deities, all holding hands. See the <i>EEF</i>, Denderah volume, 1898, plate XXIV, 12. A lovely piece, rarely offered. 10½ cm x 4 cm. \$350.00</p> | <p>*A30 Late Ptolemaic to Early Roman period, Falcon Mummy. This specimen probably from the famous Ibis Cemetery at Abydos. See Petrie, <i>EEF</i>, Cemeteries of Abydos, part III, 1912-1913, pl. XX, 7a. Most of the animal mummies found at Abydos were ibises. Of the several falcons, most were expertly wrapped in linen strips arranged in a "V" pattern. This specimen has been x-rayed. The wrappings cover a perfectly preserved falcon skeleton. 28 cm x 7 cm. \$325.00</p> |
| <p>*A28 XXVI Dynasty, bronze figure of a kneeling priest, bare-chested, wearing an incised or pleated "kilt." For a somewhat similar pose of a bronze figure see Hayes, <i>Scepter of Egypt</i>, p. 382, figure 239. This piece is of fine workmanship. The left arm of the priest has been repaired, otherwise an excellent item. 6 cm x 2½ cm. \$150.00</p> | |
- (other Egyptian artifacts from this collection will be offered in upcoming issues of the Journal)

ANCIENT GLASS AND TERRA COTTA

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>*A31 Magna Graecia, c. 350 B.C. small lekythos of Attic black and orange colors. Scene shows a seated woman holding a patera. 11 cm x 5 cm, a perfect piece. \$175.00</p> | <p>*A35 —, c. 350 A.D. Terra cotta statue of Aphrodite, Roman-Provincial workmanship. 28.1 cm x 10.2 cm. A rather large well-molded piece. Most desirable. \$300.00</p> |
| <p>*A32 Phoenician, Glass Alabastron, dark blue with decoration of yellow threads in shape of palmettes. Cp. Neuberg, plate IIc. Found in 3rd century B.C. site near Byblos. 9.65 cm x 3.9 cm. A perfect piece of the highest quality. \$650.00</p> | <p>*A36 —, c. 250 B.C. Bacchic ritual glass flask, mold-blown with double face motif. 5.9 cm x 3.6 cm. Unusual and rare \$300.00</p> |
| <p>*A33 Palestine, c. 350 A.D. Glass flask of ice blue color, some iridescence. 18.2 cm x 13.2 cm. Perfect. \$170.00</p> | <p>*A37 —, Glass pitcher of golden iridescence, single handle, detailed neck. 19.9 cm x 8 cm. A large and lovely piece. \$475.00</p> |
| <p>*A34 Syria, c. 250 A.D. Glass alabastron of rose brown color with two ear handles and fluted base. 11.9 cm x 4.4 cm. A lovely delicate piece. \$125.00</p> | <p>*A38 —, Glass jar of natural green color with light traces of iridescence. A mold blown piece. 11.7 cm x 12.1 cm. Perfect. \$150.00</p> |



A26



A27



A30



A29



A28



A31



A32



A33



A34



A35



A36



A37



A38